AMENDEMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION

On Page 10 add the following after the brief description of Fig. 58

Fig. 59 is a wireless or radio frequency identification device with attachment capability.

Fig. 60 is a wireless or radio frequency identification device with sample taking capability.

Fig. 61 is a wireless or radio frequency identification device with penetrating capability.

Fig. 62 is a wireless or radio frequency identification device with combined penetrating and sampling capability.

Fig. 63 shows multiple sampling devices

Fig. 64 shows the sample taking detail

Fig. 65 is a side view of the device of Fig. 63

The paragraphs in the application as filed were not numbered. The paragraph numbers if added in this correspondence are for purposes of clarification.

ON PAGES 31 AND 32 replace the description of Fig. 55

[003] Another embodiment of the skin penetrating device is shown in Fig. 55 where the device 940 also has a wireless device or radio frequency identification device 936 in addition to the identity code 934. Presence of wireless device or radio frequency identification device 936 makes it possible to detect the presence

of the attacker or the victim whenever they pass through a proper detector or electromagnetic field. The identity of the device 936 is then communicated to the host computer for processing and enabling easier location of the attacker and the victim.

The radio frequency identification device or a wireless device 936 may also include an antenna. Moreover, the radio frequency identification device or wireless device 936 may be covered with shielding material that attenuates or completely blocks electromagnetic signals. This would prevent the attacker from finding the devices 936 with a suitable detector after the attack, collecting them and erasing the evidence of his presence. The shielding material may include water and salt solution, Aloe Vera gel, iron particles and similar. The shielding material preferably adheres to the radio frequency identification device or wireless device 936 for improved effectiveness. Not all of the radio frequency identification devices or wireless devices need to be covered with the shielding material. This option would enable the attacker to collect the ones which are not shielded if he has suitable detection equipment and create a false belief that he has collected all the identification devices, and is therefore safe, thus making his capture more likely. Preferably, the shielding material would degrade when exposed to air. At least some of the radio frequency identification devices or

wireless devices would become exposed to air during the struggle with the attacker. Materials, such as Aloe Vera gel would dry and lose their shielding ability. The attacker would now be at risk of being detected whenever he enters an area monitored by proper search devices. The vessel housing the radio frequency identification devices or wireless devices may be labeled with a warning for increased deterrent effect. The radio frequency identification device or wireless device 936 may operate independently by itself or it may be combined with a vessel. For increased effectiveness, radio frequency identification device or wireless device 936 may also includes a mechanical identification code scribed or otherwise imprinted on or into the device 936 or it may have an electrical code. The mechanical or electrical identification code could be unique to each device 936 or the code may be shared by multiple devices 936. Any off the shelf commercially available radio frequency identification devices or wireless devices may be employed.

The wireless or radio frequency identification device 936 may also be employed on any of the tools for taking samples of skin, tissue, bone, body fluids or hair as described in this specification, in any of the vessels containing evidence materials or in evidence materials themselves. If the device 936 is a radio frequency identification device, [[The]] the device 936 may be electrically active or electrically inactive. Active radio frequency identification device is

powered by an internal battery which enables it to have greater read range, thus enabling an easier detection of a person with such device on them. Electrically inactive devices do not have their own power source but operate from the power generated by the read device. This gives them essentially unlimited life, however, they do suffer from short read range, making it more difficult to detect a victim or the attacker with such device on them.

ON PAGE 33 add the following paragraphs where the description of Fig. 58 ends with the word "the attacker" in paragraph [001]:

[002] Fig. 59 shows a wireless or radio frequency identification device 936 having the body 1002 and the extensions 1006. The extensions 1006 enable the device 936 to attach itself to the attacker' person, clothing or other effects and so aid in his identification and capture.

Fig. 60 is a wireless or radio frequency identification device 936 having the body 1002 and further equipped with sample obtaining sections 1006 extending outwardly from the body 1002 and terminating with sharp points 1008 and 1010 and sample storing section 1012.The sharp points 1008 and 1010 make contact with and penetrate the attacker's skin or other parts of his body and retain a sample of the attacker's skin, bone, hair, tissue or bodily fluids on sharp points 1008 and 1010 or in the section 1012, and so aid in the attacker's identification and capture.

Fig. 61 shows a wireless or radio frequency identification device 936 with the body 1016, sharp point 1020 and the blunt end 1022. In the course of struggle between the attacker and the victim, the force applied to the blunt end 1022 forces the sharp point 1020 to penetrate the attackers body or clothing. The wireless or radio frequency identification device 936 will therefore tend to stay imbedded in the attacker and so aid in his identification and capture.

A wireless or radio frequency identification device 936 may combine the sample obtaining capability described in Fig. 60 with the penetrating capability described in Fig. 61. An example of this embodiment is shown in Fig. 62 where the device 936 has the body 1016, blunt end 1022, sharp points 1008 and 1010 and storage chambers 1018. The device 936 may remain embedded in the attacker, but if not, storing samples of the attacker's skin, bone, tissue or bodily fluid samples in the chambers 1018 aids in the identification of the attacker.

Fig. 63 shows an alternate embodiment 1030 that utilizes at least one, but preferably several tissue sampling devices. The device 1030 includes the body 1048 which is typically shaped in form of a disc with or without air space between two major surfaces, outer edge 1042 of the body 1048, projections 1044 for taking and storing skin samples, vent openings 1046, a mechanical identification code 1040 unique to each device or a number of devices shares a unique or small number of identification codes, preferably a wireless or radio

frequency identification device 936 and preferably one of the major surfaces of disc shaped body 1048 is visually very distinct from other surfaces.

The details of projections 1044 are shown in Fig. 64 where 1060 and 1062 are sharp points and 1066 is a storage space for skin samples.

As the device 1030 makes contact with skin of the attacker it collects skin samples with projections 1044 and stores the samples in storage space 1066. Vent openings 1046 allow for air to escape and so enable easier storage of attacker's and victim's skin samples in storage space 1066.

Fig 65 is the side view of the device 1030 showing two major surfaces 1070 and 1072. The surfaces 1070 and 1072 may enclose air space or have solid matrial between them. In case where solid material is utilized, each projection 1044 would require its own vent opening 1066. Preferably one of the two surfaces 1070 and 1072 is visually very distinct from the other.